

FARM MANURE AND ITS PROPER APPLICATION

Did you ever hear of a farmer with examing in manufacturer's next season's "testimonials." There is no occasion to doubt the truth of the stories areal farmer. Farming it with the hope of raising things to sell. Farming it with the hope of raising things to sell. Farming it with the stories advertisements actually tell. But there is strong ground for suspecting that the stories of failure are not so apt to get into print as those of his mind.

Did you ever hear of such a pro-gressive, fare-righted farmer as that having all the manure he felt he see how such a being could exist in any part of the east I happen to be acquainted with,

Out west, some people never think of saving or using manure. They pick as a few quarter-sections of new e patere has been storing tood for several thousand on the turf over and raise is without any feriflizer—or chamselves farmers no doubt. A good frant city people, whose only idea of a farmer is drawn from the caricaures paraded on the comic stage, acsuch. Some editors agazines and newspapers published prehension of what farming is, nor any lifes of what a farmer really looks like, also take them the same way,

and print big yarns about them. But they are not farmers—never They is miners, they're land-robbers; they're grafters, perhaps; but they aren't farmers. They are about the worst enemies real farming has. They're spoiling what is naturally good farm land. They're doubling the work of coming generations which will have to reclaim with great labor and at much expense the fertility present wastrels are misspend-They're pestiferous parasites; "hig bags," no doubt, just as some flow are, and cetting their living and their fatness, much as those vermin do by stealing it out of the land and then describe it when it has been specied day by their control of the land and their describes it when it has been specied day by their control of hen deserting it when it has been some years ago a farmer out in unked dry by their foul rapacity.

Schenectady county, N. Y., bought a truck farm, without any good fences

Eventer Specially for The Bulletin), due to them. That letter did not appear in the manufacturer's next seasons ma

Most of us farmers would do better such a way as to do the ever did. 1 don't years ago. I remember reading a single phrase which has dung to my memory. It referred to "the splendid economy of daily drawing out manure. The longer I farm it, the more I come to appreciate the possibilities of this truly "splendid econ-

Now, don't get huffy, and abuse me for a crank, because you may have tried that very scheme and found it unprofitable. My dear brother, there isn't any one single farming method or device in the whole civilized world which is a gare thing on every farm, every year. I haven't the slightest doubt that there are some farms where daily drawing wouldn't pay. If yours daily drawing wouldn't pay. If yours happens to be one of them—and you know it—all right. Don't get mad; I'm not talking to you, but to the ther fellow.

It depends a good deal on your soil; mewhat on the kind of manure your parns supply; not a little on the way it is applied. I don't think manure spread during the winter on a steep. wash-y side hill with a brook at the bottom, would be a wise investment. I don't think that manure spread ially during the entire year on 'leachy," thin-soiled land would be apstay near enough the surface for the plant roots to get much good from it, eight or ten months after it was put on. I don't think that coarse. straw-y manure thickly spread in June over half-grown grass, could help the hay crop one little bit.

Coupon for the Bulletin's Corn-Growing Prize Competition for 1912

Enters the competition to grow an acre of corn according to the plans set forth in The Bulletin's announcement on Jan, 1st, 1912, the prizes being \$100 to first; \$50 to second; \$25 each to third and fourth; and \$10 each to three others; and suject to all the rules and requirements

Town...... County.....

You of the latter class will agree never heard one of you own up that It. I never expect to hear any such lar-shaped areas in which the grass statement. We're all of us short, every stood eight or ten inches higher than season, and most of us would be the average, was thicker and greener. staines). Were all of us short, every stood eight or ten inches higher than season, and most of us would be the average, was thicker and greener. In a moment it flashed across his mind that these were the places where the Of course, we can buy commercial cows had been tethered. If their dropfertilizers. In many cases, we have to. it's also far from satisfactory,

as generally used.

Thou't think that I hold any retainer against commercial ferfilizers. I've been shore criticised for defending them than I ever shall be for abusing But they do cost like sin; that know. And they don't always work, that everyone knows who has cried them. No doubt they are often added, he sold over 200 hushels of great value; no doubt they sometimes more than pay for themselves up fodder a 25x18 feet sile. firms more than pay for themselves in increased crops. Heaven forbid that I should question the exact accuracy the score in all the fertilizer hand-

I've had experience with "complete hat would have made good a tvertising. In every such case, it was when I had bought the raw materials and mixed them myelf, with a shovel, on the barn floor, varying the proportions, every few hundred pounds, to meet the requirements of the different crops to which they were applied. Alsa, I've had experisone with them, when they falled to produce a single extra potato, where used, or a single leaves of corn above the normal stell. kernel of corn above the normal yield whom I had bought a small shipment wrote asking me for my opinion as to results. I returned him a truthful snower, it was in effect, that I had used the stuff on about a dozen garden crops; that I thought the lettuce and spinach did a little better for it.

ARE YOU FREE -FROM-

Headaches, Colds, Indigestion, Pains, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dizziness? If you are not, the most effective, prompt and pleasant method of getting rid of them is to take, now and then, a desertspoonful of the ever refreshing and truly beneficial laxative remedy-Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is well known throughout the world as the best of family laxative remedies, because it acts so gently and strengthens naturally without irritating the system in any way.

To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genu-Fig Syrap Co., bearing the name of the Company, plainly printed on the front of every package. ine, manufactured by the California the front of every package.

farm-thugs; I'm thinking of real on it. He had eight head of stock beside his horses. The latter, of course, he kept stabled the year round. The young stock he made a pasture for in one corner of the farm. The cows he "staked out" on odd grass plots among the various truck patches, around the buildings, etc. Next season his atten-tion was attracted by numerous circupings, lying out all winter, showed such results the succeeding summer, why wouldn't manure drawn out during the summer and spread on the land do something similar? He tried it. As a result he finds that corn and grain and hay all do markedly better with him on land which he covers with fresh manure drawn and spread daily from his stables and yards. Last year, which was a mighty bad corn year, from four acres of sweet corn thus treated, with-

> I know that this was pretty good work-for 1911. I also know that the doctrine is not adapted to all soils and conditions. I have in mind one farm where the stock go all through the fall, where the stock go all through the fall, winter and spring to a brook near the barnyard for water. When the snow melts away in the spring I have seen the surface for 25 feet back from that little brook covered with clear cowdung so deep that the farmer used to go out and scatter it around, so as to expose the turf underneath. Yet never has there been any apparent increas in the growth of the grass in that cor ner. There are probably reasons for this queer result. I simply state the fact, without attempting to explain it.

> Why such fertilization should produce fine results for a Schenectady my neighbor may be because of differences in the soil, or because of any one of a dozen other things. As you and I don't own either of the farms, the real question for us is which of the two ours most resembles in its reception of manure. tion of manure.

> Have you ever tried the experiment, find out for yourself? If you haven't ouldn't it be worth trying? If it will lose nothing by the test to will lose nothing by the test to should turn out a good thing, why then should turn out a good thing. When iii, you'll be no worse off than nowve gut a good thing, keep it, keep

> All one needs for the test is a wagon nure can be thrown direct from to could be drawn actually every cal-mar day regardless of the weather, whether the wagon is filled or not. taw it whenever you have a to to thing is save, this method sav nd leaves you free to use the procions ours of the opening spring in more flactive work than digging out manure from half fregen heaps.

Why not try it on that acre you're rn-growing competition this comir going to be possible to win a tidy little premium with a tidy little corn crop on your own farm! Wouldn't it be do-ing something to take the blue ribbon

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OMNEKSHIP UF

President Taft Recommends Their Construction in Alaska, But Not Necessarily Their Operation

Approves Recommendations of Interior Department in Message on Conservation and Labor-Also Advocates Leas ing of Alaskan Coal Lands-Proposes Federal Control of Water Power Sites and Favors International Commission on the High Cost of Living.

sentatives: There is no branch of the federal inrisdiction which calls more imperatively for immediate legislation than that which concerns the public domain and especially the part of that domain which is in Alaska. The report of the secretary of the interior, which is transmitted herewith, and the report out the public need in this regard with great force and in satisfactory detail.

The progress under the reclamation act has made clear the defects of its limitations which should be remedled. The rules governing the acquisition of homesteads of land that is not arid or | the existing road, such reconstruction semiarid are not well adapted to the as may be necessary, its continuance perfecting of title to land made arable by government reclamation work,

I concur with the secretary of the interior in his recommendation that, after entry is made upon land being reclaimed, actual occupation as a homestead of the same be not required until two years after entry, but that cultivation of the same shall be required and that the present provision under which the land is to be paid for in ten annual installments shall be so modifled as to allow a patent to issue for the land at the end of five years' cultivation and three years' occupation, with a reservation of a government lien for the amount of the unpaid purchase money. This leniency to the reclamation homesteader will relieve him from occupation at a time when the condition of the land makes it most burdensome and difficult and at the end of five years will furnish him with a title upon which he can borrow money and continue the improvement

of his holding I also concur in the recommendation of the secretary of the interior that all of our public domain should be classified and that each class should be disposed of or administered in the manner most appropriate to that par-

ticular class. The chief change, however, which ought to be made and which I have already recommended in previous messages and communications to congress is that by which government coal land and phosphate and other mineral lands containing nonmetalliferous minerals hall be leased by the government, with restrictions as to size and time, resembling those which now obtain throughout the country between the owners in fee and the lessees who work the mines and in leases like those which have been most successful in Australia, New Zenland and Nova Scotia. The showing made by investigations into the successful working of the leasing system leaves no doubt as to its wisdom and practical utility. Requirements as to the working of the mine during the term may be so framed as to prevent any holding of large mining properties merely for speculation, while the royalties may be made sufficiently low not unduly to increase the cost of the coal mined and at the same time sufficient to furnish a reasonable income for the use of the pub-Uc in the community where the mining goes on. In Alaska there is no reason why a substantial income should not thus be raised for such public works as may be deemed necessary or useful. There is no difference between the reasons which call for the application

of the leasing system to the coal lands still retained by the government in the United States proper and those which exist in Alaska. There are now in Alaska only two well known high grade coal fields of

large extent, the Bering river coal field and the Matanuska coal field. The Bering river coal field, while it has varying qualities of coal from the bituminous to the authracite, is very much lessened in value and usefulness by the grinding effect to which in geological ages past the coal measures have been subjected, so that the coal does not lie or cannot be mined in large lumps. It must be taken out in almost a powdered condition. The same difficulty does not appear to the same extent in the Matanuska coal fields. The Bering river conl fields are only twenty-five miles from the coast. They are within easy distance of an existing railroad built by the Morgan-Guggenheim interests and may also be reached through Centroller bay by the construction of other and competing rall-

Controller bay is not a good harbor, but could probably be made practical with the expenditure of considerable money. The railroad of the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, running from Cordova, could be made a coal carrying road for the Bering river fields by the construction of a branch to those neids not exceeding fifty or sixty miles. It is practicable, and if the coal measures were to be opened up doubtless the branch would be built In the present condition of things there is no motive to build the road, because there is no title or opportunity

to open and mine the coal The Mataunska coal fields are a longer distance from the const. They are from 150 to 200 miles from the harbor Arizona. The money was expended of Seward, on Resurrection bay. This and the protective works erected, but is one of the finest harbors in the the disturbances in Mexico so delayed world, and a reservation has been the work and the floods in the Coloramade there for the use of the navy of | do river were so extensive that a part | the United States. A road construct of the works have been carried away, ad from Seward to the Matanuska and the need for further action and excoal fields would form part of a system penditure of money exists. I do not information given upon which action in other countries. This would seem reaching from the coast into the heart make a definite recommendation at might be taken to reduce the cost of to be the first natural step in bringing French, Spanish and English broks of of Alaska and open the great interior present, for the reason that the plan to living. The very satisfactory report about an adjustment of these relations

To the Senate and House of Repre valleys of the Tubon and the Tanana. which have agricultural as well as great mineral possibilities.

The Alaska Central road has been constructed some seventy-one miles of the distance from Seward north to the Matsanaka coal fields, but the construction beyond this has been discouraged, first, by the fact that there has been no policy adopted of opening up the coal lands upon which luvestors to him of the governor of Alaska set | could depend and, second, because there seems to be a lack of financial backing of those engaged in the enter-The secretary of the interior has ascertained that the boudholders. who are the real owners of the road, are willing to sell to the government. and he recommends the purchase of to the Matanuska coal fields and thence into the valleys of the Yukon and the Tanana. It would be a great trunk line and would be an opening up of

Alaska by government capital. I am not in favor of government ownership where the same certainty and efficiency of service can be had by private enterprise, but I think the conditions presented in Alaska are of such a character as to warrant the government, for the purpose of encouraging the development of that vast and remarkable territory, to build and own a trunk line railroad, which it can lease on terms which may be varied and changed to meet the growing prosperity and development of the There is nothing in the history of the

United States which affords such just reason for criticism as the failure of benefit of its fostering care to the territory of Alaska. There was a time, of course, when Alaska was regarded as so far removed into the Arctic ocean as to make any development of it practically impossible, but for years the facts have been known to those who have been responsible for its government, and every one who has given the subject the slightest consideration has been aware of the wonderful possibilities in its growth and development if only capital were invested there and a good government put over it. I think the United States owes it, therefore, to Alaska and to the people who have gone there to take an exceptional step and to build a railroad that shall open the treasures of Alaska to the Pacific and to the people who live along that ocean on our western coast. The construction of a railroad and ownership of the fee do not necessitate government operation. Pursuant, however, to the recommendation of the secretary of the interior, I suggest to congress the wisdom of providing that the president may appoint a commission of competent persons, including two army engineers, to examine and report upon the available routes for a railroad from Seward to the Matanuska coal fields and into the estimate of the value of the existing partially constructed railroad and of the cost of continuing the railroad to the proper points in the valleys named. This proposal is further justified by the need that the navy of the United States has for a secure coaling base in the north Pacific. The commission ought to make a full report also as to the character of the coal fields at Matanuska and the problem of furnishing coal from that source for mercantile purposes after reserving for goverament mining a sufficient quantity for the navy. I have already recommended to con-

gress the establishment of a form of commission government for Alaska. The territory is too extended, its needs are too varied and its distance from Washington too remote to enable congress to keep up with its necessities in the matter of legislation of a local

character. The governor of Alaska in his report, which accompanies that of the secretary of the luterior, points out certain laws that ought to be adopted and emphasizes what I have said as to the immediate need for a government of much wider powers than now exists there if it can be said to have any government at all.

I do not stop to dwell upon the lack of provision for the health of the inhabitants and the absence or inadequacy of laws, the mere statement of which shows their crying need. I only press upon congress the imperative necessity for taking action not only to permit the beginning of the developher resources, but to provide laws which shall give to those who come Ander their jurisdiction decent protec-

Lower Colorado River There is transmitted herewith a letter from the secretary of the interior setting out the work done under joint resolution approved June 23, 1910, auor so much thereof as might be necesmary, to be expended by the president for the purpose of protecting hands and elsewhere along the Colorado river in

be adopted for the betterment of conditions near the mouth of the Colorado river proves to be so dependent on a free and full agreement between the government of Mexico and the government of the United States as to joint expenditure and joint use that it is unwise to move until we can obtain some agreement with that government which will enable us to submit to congress a larger plan better adapted to the exigencies presented than the one adopted. It is essential that we act promptly, and through the state department the matter is being pressed upon the attention of the Mexican government. Meantime a report of the engineer in charge, together with a subsequent report upon his work by a body of experts appointed by the secretary of the interior, together with an offer by the Southern Pacific railroad to do the work at a certain price with a guaranty for a year, and a comment upon this offer by Brigadier General Marshall, late chief of engineers, United States army, and now consulting engineer of the reclamation service, are all herewith transmitted.

In previous communications to congress I have pointed out two methods by which the water power sites on nonnavigable streams may be controlled as between the state and the national government. It has seemed wise that the control should be concentrated in one government or the other as the active participant in supervising its use by private enterprise. In most cases where the government owns what are called water power along nonnavigable streams, which are really riparian lots, without which the power in the stream cannot be used, we have a situation as to ownership that may be described as follows: The federal government has land without which the power in the stream cannot be transmuted into electricity and applied at a distance, while it is claimed that the state under the law of waters as it prevails in many of our western states controls the use the federal government to extend the of the water and gives the beneficial use to the first and continuous user. In order to secure proper care by the state governments over these sources of power it has been proposed that the government shall deed the water power site to the state on condition that the site and all the plant upon it shall revert to the government unless the state parts with the site only by a lease, the terms of which it enforces and which requires a revaluation of the rental every ten years, the full term to last not more than fifty years. A failure of the state to make and enforce such lesses would enable the government by an action of forfeiture to recover the power sites and all plants that might be erected thereon.

and this power of penalizing those who succeed to the control would furnish a motive to compel the observance of the policy of the government. gested another method by which the water power site shall be leased directly by the government to those who exercise a public franchise under provisions imposing a rental for the water power to create a fund to be expended by the general government for the improvement of the stream and the benefit of the local community where the power site is, and permitting the state to regulate the rates at which Tanana and Yukon valleys, with an the converted power is sold. The latter method suggested by the secretary is a more direct method for federal control, and in view of the probable union and systematic organization and welding together of the power derived from water within a radius of 300 or 400 miles, I think it better that the power of control should remain in the national government than that it should be turned over to the states. Under such a system the federal government would have such direct supervision of the whole matter that any bonest administration could easily prevent the abuses which a monopoly of absolute ownership in private persons

or companies would make possible.

Bureau of National Parks. I carpestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of national parks. Such legislation is essential to the proper management of those wondrous manifestations of nature, so startling and so beautiful that every one recognizes the obligations of the government to preserve them for the edification and recreation of the people. The Yellowstone park, the Yosemite, the Grand canvon of the Colorado, the Glacier National park and the Mount Rainier National park and others furnish appropriate instances. In only one case have we made anything like adequate preparation for the use of a park by the public. That case is the Yellowstone National park. Every consideration of patriotism and the love of nature and of beauty and of art requires us to expend money enough to bring all these natural wonders within easy ment of Alaska and the opening of reach of our people. The first step in that direction is the establishment of a responsible bureau which shall take upon itself the burden of supervising the parks and of making recommends tions as to the best method of improving their accessibility and usefulness. International Commission on the Cest

of Living. There has been a strong movement thorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 | among economists, business men and others laterested in economic lavestiga tion to secure the appointment of an international commission to look unto properly in the Imperial valley and the cause for the high prices of the uccessities of life. There is no doubt but that a commission could be appointed of such unprejudiced and impartial persens, experts in investigation of economic facts, that a great deal of very

of the railway stock and bonds com ssion indicates how useful an invesigation of this kind can be when un of industry. dertaken by men who have had adequate experience in economic inquiries and a levelheadedness and judgment ditions in more than one industry \$6

the facts found. cern that I deem it of great public interest that an international conference be proposed at this time for the purpose of preparing plans, to be suban international inquiry into the high cost of living, its extent, causes, effects and possible remedies. I therepresident to invite foreign governments to such a conference, to be held at Washington or elsewhere, the congress provide an appropriation, not to of preparation and of participation by the United States. The numerous investigations on the

subject, official or other, already made in various countries (such as Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States) have themselves strongly demonstrated the peed of further study of worldwide scope. Those who have conducted these investigations have found that the phenomenon of rising prices is almost, if not quite, general throughout the world, but they are battled in the attempt to trace the causes by the impossibility of making any accurate international comparisons. This is because, in spite of the number of investigations already made, we are still without adequate data and because as yet no two countries estimate their price levels on the same basis or by the same methods.

As already indicated, the preliminary conference itself would entail a comparatively small expense, and most of the subsequent investigations for which it would prepare the way could be carried out by existing bureaus in this and other governments as part of their regular work and would require little, if any, additional appropriations for

Commission on Industrial Relations. The extraordinary growth of industry in the past two decades and its tient and courageous. revolutionary changes have raised new characteristic of modern industry, tions no less than the other. Any inin many cases public disaster. Such restraint of trade or monopoly.

Industrial relations concern the pubpeaceful and stable industrial conditions for the sake of our own comfort and well being, but society is equally interested in its sovereign clvic capacity in seeing that our institutions are effectively maintaining justice and fair dealing between any classes of citizens whose economic interests may seem to clash. Railway strikes on such a scale as has recently been witnessed in France and in England, a strike of coal mine workers such as we have more than once witnessed in this country and such a wholesale relinguishing of a public service as that of the street cleaners recently in New York Illustrate the serious danger to public well being and the inndemney of the existing social machinery either to prevent such occurrences or to adjust them on any equitable and permanent basis after they have arisen. In spite of the frequency with which

we are exposed to these dangers and in spite of the absence of provision for dealing with them we continue to assume with easy going confidence that in each new case somehow or other the more extreme phases of the industrial conflict, such as boycotts and blacklists, but we leave the situation such to a state of industrial war in which these are the only weapons left to the two combatants. No more clumsy or expensive method of determining the rate of wages and the hours and con-The successful operation of the Erdand their employees shows how much the president and congress. good can be done by proper legislation. At the moment when the discomforts and dangers incident to industrial strife are actually felt by the public there is usually an outery for the establishment of some tribunal for the immediate settlement of the particular dispute, but what is needed is some system, devised by patient and deliberate study in adcance, that will meet these constantly occurring and clearly foreseeable emergencies, not a makeshift to tide over an existing crisis. Net during the rainstorm, but in fair weather, should the

The magnitude and complexity of modern industrial disputes have put upon some of our statutes and our present mechanism for adjusting such differences-where we can be said to have any mechanism at all-a strain they were never intended to bear and for which they are unsuited. What is urgently needed today is a re-examination of our laws bearing upon the relations of employer and employee and valuable light could be shed upon the a careful and discriminating scrutiny reasons for the high prices that have so of the various plans which are being distressed the people of the world and tried in several of our own states and

leaking roof be examined and re-

better suited to the newer condition

Numerous special investigations, of ficial and unofficial, have revealed con-

correctly to apply sound principles to which have immediately been recognized on all sides as entirely out of For some years past the high and harmony with accepted American steadily increasing cost of living has standards. It is probable that to a been a matter of such grave public con- great extent the remedies for these conditions, so far as the remedies in volve legislation, lie in the field of state action. But such a comprehe sive inquiry as is necessary to furnish mitted to the various governments, for a basis for intelligent action must be undertaken on national initiative and must be nation wide in its scope. In view of the results that have followed recommend that to enable the the activities of the federal governin other fields which do not lie prima: lly within the field of federal legisla tion there can be no serious argument exceed \$20,000, to defray the expenses against the propriety or the wiedom of an inquiry by the federal government into the general conditions of labor in the United States, notwith- ter country the poet not infrequently standing the fact that some of the remedies will lie with the separate states or even entirely outside the sphere of governmental activity in the and though the Chinese may not make hands of private individuals and of voluntary agencies. One legitimate cow or other animal for the design, object of such an official investigation and report is to enlighten and inform public opinion, which of itself will often induce or compel the reform of unjust conditions or the abatement of unreasonable demands. The special investigations that have

been made of recent industrial conditions, whether private or official, have been fragmentary, incomplete and at best only partially representative or typical. Their lessons, nevertheless, are important, and until something comprehensive and adequate is from he had purposely omitted the letavailable they serve a useful purpose, ter sigma. This ingenuity became a and they will necessarily continue to literary fad, encouraged even by those be made. But unquestionably the time who, it might be thought, would be is now ripe for a searching inquiry the first to oppose such literary trifling. into the subject of industrial relations | In Latin there is a work by Fulgenwhich shall be official, authoritative, tius divided into twenty-three chapters balanced and well rounded, such as according to the order of the twen yonly the federal government can suc- three letters of the Latin alphabet. cessfully undertake. The present wide- From A to O are still extant. The first spread interest in the subject makes | chapter is without A, the second withthis an opportune time for an investigation, which in any event cannot long be postponed. It should be nonpartisan, comprehensive, thorough, pa- There is a story to the effect that a

There is already available much inand vital questions as to the relations formation on certain aspects of the Jami did not like. between employers and wage earners subject in the reports of the federal which have become matters of press- and state bureaus of labor and in othing public concern. These questions er official and unofficial publications, have been somewhat obscured by the One essential part of the proposed inprofound changes in the relations be- quiry would naturally be to assemble, ately remarked: tween competing producers and pro- digest and interpret this information ducers as a class and consumers-in so far as it bears upon our present in- away all the letters from the words other words, by the changes which, dustrial conditions. In addition to among other results, have given rise this the commission should inquire into to what is commonly called the trust the general conditions of labor in our problem. The large scale production principal industries, into the existing relations between employers and emhowever, involves the one set of rein- ployees in those industries, into the various methods which have been tried terruption to the normal and peaceful for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employer and wage relations between employees and emearner involves public discomfort and ployers and for avoiding or adjusting trade disputes, and into the scope. interruptions become, therefore, quite methods and resources of federal and as much a matter of public concern as state bureaus of labor and the methods by which they might more adequately meet the responsibilities which lic for a double reason. We are directly interested in the maintenance of above recommended would be mov clearly brought to light and defined.

My attention has been called to the injustice which is done in this country by the sale of articles in the trade purnorting to be made in Ireland when they are not so made, and it is suggested that the justice of the enactment of a law which, so far as the jurisdiction of the federal government can go, would prevent a continuance of this misrepresentation to the public and fraud upon those who are entitled to use the statement in the sale of their goods. I think it to be greatly in the interest of fair dealing, which ought always to be encouraged by law, for congress to enact a law making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment to use the mails or to put into interstate commerce any articles of merchandise which bear upon their face a statement that they have been manufactured in some particular country when the fact is otherwise.

Building For Public Archives. I cannot close this message without parties to the dispute will find some inviting the attention of congress again solution which will be agreeable to to the necessity for the erection of a themselves and consistent with the pub- building to contain the public archives. lle interest. We all see the grave ob- The unsatisfactory distribution of recjections to strikes and lockouts, how- ords, the lack of any proper index or ever necessary they may be in extreme | guide to their contents, is well known cases, and we are ready to criticise the | to those familiar with the needs of the government in this capital. The land has been purchased, and nothing remains now but the erection of a proper that industrial disputes lead inevitably building. I transmit a letter written by Professor J. Franklin Jameson, director of the department of historical research of the Carnegie institution of Washington, in which he speaks upon this subject as a member of a commitditions of labor could well be devised. | tee appointed by the executive council of the American Historical association man act as between interstate railroads | to bring the matter to the attention of

WM. H. TAFT. The White House, Feb. 2, 1912.

LITERARY FREAKS.

Curious Styles of Composition That Amused Old Time Writers.

With many writers, especially olden times, various curious styles of composition were much in favor. One author, for example, would compose verses with some particular letter omitted from every stanzs. Others would write in such a way that the line read the same backward and forward, and still others made apagrams. It was fushionable at one time to write verses in fantastic shapes. The form of a bottle, a glass or a fan

was imitated, and this was done by lengthening or shortening the lines as required, though with sad detriment to the verse. Where the design was a bottle a number of short lines would go to form the neck; gradually length ening, the shoulder would be formed and then body.

There were also verses arranged in the form of a pair of gloves, a pair of spectacles, etc. Specimens of this kind

At Fountains & Elsewhere Ask for

The Original and Genuine MALTED MILK The Food-drink for All Ages.

At restaurants, hotels, and fountains Delicious, invigorating and sustaining. Keep it on your sideboard at home. Don't travel without it.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no imitation. Just say "HORLICKS" ment in education. in agriculture and Not in Any Milk Trust

the sixteenth century.

Both in China and Japan such literary feats are beld in great esteem even at the present day. In the latarranges his verses in the shape of a man's head, thus perhaps giving a facial outline of the subject of his verse, so nice a choice, choosing perhaps a they display greater ingenuity.

Among the most curious of all literary freaks are the lipogrammatic works composed by the old Greeks, works in which one letter of the alphabet is omitted. The "Odyssey" of Tryphiodorus is composed in this way. He had no alpha in his first book, no beta in his second, and so on with the subsequent letters one after another.

This "Odyssey" was an imitation of the lipogrammatic "Iliad" of Nestor. There was an ode by Pindar whereout B. and so on.

The Persians also appear to have been given to this freakish work. poet rend to the celebrated Jami a gazel of his own composition which

The writer contended that it was a very curious sonnet, for the letter allf was not to be found in any one of the words. To this Jami very appropri-

"You can do a better thing yet-take

you have written."-New York Herald. Hats In Elizabeth's Time. The oldest material used for hats is felt, which was in use at the time of the Conquest, while in the Canterbury Tales a merchant is spoken of as wearng "a flaundrish beaver hatte." Ladies dress draped with some material. which it must have been most trying to keep on even indoors and quite im-

probably did not begin to wear hats until about the tenth century, if so early, and then it was the lofty head possible to wear in a wind. According to the "Anatomy of Abuses," written in Oneen Elizabeth's time, ladies' bats were very nearly as perplexing then as they are today. "The fashions be rare and strange, so is the stuff whereof the hats be made divers also; for some are of silke, some of velvet, some of taffettle and some of wool, and which is more curious, some of a certain kind of fine haire, these they call bever hattes, of XX, XXX or XL shilling, price, fetched from beyond the seas, from whence a great sort of other variety do come besides." In the reign of Henry VIII, hats assumed a "greate richnesse and beautie," but in the time of the first James they became even more ornate, jewels of price and occasionally small mirrors being used in their adornment.-London Spectator.

Omar Khayyam's tomb at Nishapur is in one wing of the mosque erected in memory of the Moslem saint Imamzadah Mohammed Mahruk. Although the poet's prophecy concerning his tomb-that it would be in a place where the north wind would scatter toses over it-is not literally true, the garden of the mosque is so rich in roses as almost "to make one in love with death." There is no inscription upon the tomb, a simple case made of brick and cement, to tell the story, or even the name, of its occupant, although it is well known to be Omar's grave. "Vandal scribblers," Professor

Tomb of Omar Khayyam.

Jackson, who lately visited the spot, says, "have desecrated it with random scrawls and have also scratched their names upon the brown mortar of the adjoining walls, disclosing the white cement underneath. A stick of wood, a stone and some fragments of shards profuned the top of the sareophagus when we saw it. There was nothing else. It is to be regretted that some of Omar's admirers in the occident do not provide a suitable inscription on the spot to show the renews he enjoys in the west."-Argonaut.

The passing today of the old tongate at the northern entrance to the city is well worthy of the fireworks, oratory, and general jubilation which it has inspired. Strangers entering Baltimore by the Reisterstown road could hardly believe that this was really a city of the fifth order, when a village functionary had first to lift a bar and demand their pennies before they were nermitted to enter the sacred metropolitan confines. The good reads movement, so intelligently urged and fostered by Governor Crothers and the Democratic party, has already done more to instill life and enterprise and a new spirit into the counties of this state than all other movements of recent years combined. The passing of the old tollgate is symbolical of the new order and the larger spirit of enterprise and progress.-Baltimore Sun.

To Commune With Sphing. While Uncle Andy takes the stand and tells things, J. P. Morgan discreet-ly goes to Egypt,=St. Louis Globe-Democrat.